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2. Stand for our constitutional rights of free speech, free press, free assembly, and minority representation in legislature.

3. Support bills for universal physical education without military training; oppose military training in our schools and compulsory military service.

4. Urge through all official channels the repatriation of all prisoners of war, especially the many thousands languishing in Siberia.

5. Protest against the spirit and methods of "raids" and seizure for deportation and exile, and do all in our power to allay the hysteria and panic which make these possible.

6. Appeal for the immediate release from prison of political offenders whose only offense is opposition to war.

7. Permeate the Americanization movement with the spirit of appreciation of the gifts of many races to our national life.

8. If the League of Nations Covenant is signed by the United States, work for its amendment along lines of equality of rights among nations and true union of peoples to abolish war. If it is not signed, work for the third Hague Conference and a better League of Nations.

9. Support morally and financially the international headquarters at Geneva and circulate the publications of the Women's International League.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

OPPOSITION TO RECOGNITION OF SOVIET-CONTROLLED Russia by the United States Government was expressed in a petition to President Wilson, March 28, the signers being 300 citizens of eminence, mainly of the trading, manufacturing, professional, and "moderate" reformers groups. The signers said that they believed that

"recognition of Soviet Russia would be a repudiation of all that our national life has represented for 150 years and of all the spiritual ideals for which modern civilization has striven for 2,000 years.

"Aiming to destroy the bulwarks of morality and social order, soviet tenets have attempted to interdict the teaching of religion, disfranchised the clergy, and made marriage a mere civil contract which may be broken by either party. Its system and franchise destroy representative government, which, since the Magna Charta, the world has come to regard as the first essential political factor of the modern state. Its program breaks every law of economics and in practice destroys production.

"The fundamental principle and purpose of the Bolshevik propaganda abroad is world revolution, whether that propaganda is carried on by official soviet representatives, by political parties which belong to their communist international, or by independent organizations that support sovietism because of its temporary ability to maintain its power. Bolshevism by all of its decrees, publications, and acknowledged acts has demonstrated that it is a destructive movement, depending for its success in Russia upon terrorism and a minority dictatorship, and in foreign countries upon support and sympathy obtained through propaganda. Zinoviev himself, while president of the Petrograd Soviet, declared that the very existence of the Soviet régime is a menace to all other governments.

"Where government is most stable, as in America, every element of disloyalty, disorder, and discontent is stimulated by this propaganda. Where government is unstable, as in Germany, revolutionists are subsidized and aided and an early soviet revolution is confidently reckoned upon. Even

if only temporarily successful, such an overturn, which might become an upheaval in all Central Europe, would be a world calamity. Civilization must face and meet this deadly challenge. Concessions of any kind whatever can only encourage the enemy.

"With the recognition of the soviet régime, the presence of an Ambassador and consular agents enjoying immunities (each a center of intrigue), the propaganda of the Lenine-Trotsky régime against civilization, already working through so many radical and pseudo-liberal organizations, and recently augmented by an endless stream of inspired press stories from Moscow and Petrograd, would be further ramified and dangerously extended. It is their declared intention first to undermine and then to gain control of the organized labor unrest, the stimulation of 'strikes of protest' into general political strikes and then into revolutionary mass action for the conquest of the State.'

"Thus we have in our own country, waging deadly and underground warfare against us, an enemy more dangerous and with objects infinitely more far-reaching and inimical than was imperial Germany with her host of agents and spies.

"We therefore believe that the people of the United States, acting through their Government at Washington, should now, once and for all, declare that they cannot consent to admit into the family of nations or in any other way countenance this 'government' of violence and terror.

"There must be no compromise between American democracy and Russian Bolshevism."

THE INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE, which was to have held its first meeting since the assembly in Bucharest in 1913, in the capital of Spain, has now been summoned to meet in Geneva, June 6-12. The influences thwarting the Madrid plan at the last moment were in part political and in part ecclesiastical. As with the organization of equal suffragists in the United States at their last meeting so with this Geneva conference; the main business will be to decide on a future policy and name inasmuch as so much of Europe and America has been won to the principle and practice of sex equality in civic rights. Some members—to quote from an article by Ida Husted Harper in the *New York Evening Post*—urge disbanding. Others would merge the organization with the International Council of Women. Yet others, following the British and American example, would maintain the autonomy of the alliance, but broaden its range of action, by drawing up a woman's charter for the world and then contending for it. Incidentally an alliance so organized would watch the operations of the League of Nations and see that the provisions laid down as governing it are practically applied with the same equality in choice of the League's agents that the covenant provides for. The proposed alliance also would see that women are properly represented in the International Labor Department of the League; and that wherever mandates are given, in backward regions of the world, women's rights are protected.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the Alliance, in her call for this gathering, said:

"I want to add my solicitation to theirs that the eighth congress will see our old-time band of international suffragists reunited without a break; that the old-time spirit

of comradeship and world helpfulness will be as sincere and unselfish as ever; that the confidence in the fundamental good sense of the average of the people of all nationalities is still unshaken; and that the hope in the ultimate peace, harmony, and progress of the world still lives in the souls of all to inspire and to lead us on.

"Many of us have literally given our 'lives and fortunes' to secure for our sex a ballot's share in the making of the public welfare of our respective nations. That ballot has been won over a large part of the civilized world since last we met. Women, children, and the home as well as the general welfare of our several countries will be safer and saner if the women who have sacrificed their all to win the vote shall now counsel together as to the wisest way to use it for the common good of all.

"Let us therefore meet once more, not only as friends, but as guardians of the great democratic liberty now intrusted to the women of many nations.

"The world never needed women as it needs them now nor were women ever so well equipped to serve. Can we not vow together that neither the suspicion and hatred born of war, nor the selfish bitterness grown out of our own war experiences, shall blind our eyes to the higher vision of women of all nations working together to achieve a higher civilization for each and every land."

CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN NATIONALISM is not to be of chauvinistic, egoistic kind, if President Masaryk has his way. In a recent speech to the National Assembly of the young State he said:

"It is the duty of our (Czecho-Slovak) public men to grasp the organization and development of the whole human race. It is our duty to synchronize our national aspirations with the aspirations of mankind.

"There is one rule for us to follow in the economic and political interests of the Republic—to pursue a European, a humanitarian, and a world policy, and thus be truly Czecho-Slovakic and Slavic.

"Within the bounds of our country we have considerable portions of other nationalities, and this affords us an opportunity to make our Republic an excellent example of true humanitarian practice.

"The language question and the natural difficulties involved in its solution should not frighten us. For a modern democratic State, language is significant only in administration. We will correctly solve the problems of languages and minorities if we make them questions not of politics, as was the case in Austria-Hungary, but proper subjects of administration."

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF THE CITY OF VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia, April 4, was not accomplished without use of force, adherents of the "provisional government" resisting. Japan's claims prior to the action were summarized in a call by General Takyanagi for compliance with the following demands:

To furnish food, transportation, and barracks for the Japanese; to ratify all agreements between the Japanese and the Russian governments and commanders; immunity of all supporting Japanese military movement; avoidance of any anti-Japanese movements, including any threatening demonstrations in connection with Manchuria and Korea; suppres-

sion also of any anti-Japanese subjects, including their lives, property, and other rights.

The real major reason for this step, in which Japan evidently is to have the backing of her Allies in the war, and also the United States, is to keep control of the port of entry for eastern Siberia and prevent it from passing into the hands of the Bolshevik rulers of Russia and their adherents in Siberia. The Powers evidently argue that, until the basis of commercial and political understanding with Russia is decided upon formally and they are ready to act concertedly one way or the other, they must not fail to keep control of the strategic port. Japan, late in March, had gone on record pledging herself to withdraw her troops from Siberia as soon as the Czecho-Slavic army had been retired. The last of the American troops are now out of Siberia, General Graves and his staff who were the last to go, getting an ovation from the Russians as they left.

JAPAN'S GENERAL ELECTIONS IN MAY are to be of historic importance, as all her leading statesmen and the best-informed foreign observers in Japan realize. The issues of militarism *vs.* militarism, freedom of restriction of speech and publication, limited or universal suffrage, amity with or hostility to China, and sincere co-operation with or secret opposition to the United States are all involved in the decision. For this reason the following utterance of Premier Takashi Hara, made to the pro-government party March 17, is unusually significant. When he took office a year ago he was looked upon as quite radical. Being a "commoner," it was supposed that he would lead in the progressive democratic evolution of the country. But the pace has been too fast for him. He is now a "Moderate," with leanings toward the Right rather than the Left, as his speech indicates. He said:

"Universal suffrage, advocated by the opposition, aims at the destruction of social class distinction, and even proposes to tamper with the conscription system, which is the very basis of the country's defense, if speeches in the House of Deputies serve as an index.

"A ridiculous rumor is in circulation that the Seiyu-kai will purchase votes, and that the party, abusing government authority, will contrive to so manage matters as to score over the opposition. It need hardly be stated that we will fight always on the basis of fairness and policy."

LIBERALIZING DENMARK'S POLITICAL STRUCTURE was a process that King Christian had to face, willy nilly, during the interval between March 20 and April 5. He had the alternative of doing so or losing his throne, and he naturally chose the course that his people preferred. The demand of the Social Democrats for electoral reform was the basic cause of the uprising, not his interference with a cabinet that had the confidence of the people; but the movement finally became general, included the many parties with liberal and democratic leanings, and it compassed its end by a threat of a general strike. The King has kept his pledge, made after an all-night face-to-face session with the party leaders, and the cabinet now in control is chiefly made up of Social Democrats with administrative experience as well as advanced political theories. The fight for electoral

reform in Denmark goes back to 1914 and was directed mainly at the upper house. Just as the war opened a law was carried giving an elective basis to this body; but conservative influences blocked putting the law into effect.

GUATEMALA'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS for several years have been the most troubled of any of the Central American States, owing to the arbitrary attitude of Estrada Cabrera, its President. Pressure from within and from without the Republic has recently led this executive to pledge that in the elections of 1922 all rights guaranteed citizens by the constitution will be fully recognized by him, and independent action by voters will not be followed by interference with their liberty, as in the past. Commenting upon this welcome change of attitude, the Government of the United States, through Minister Benton McMillin, has issued the following statement:

"The steady policy of the Government of the United States is to encourage constitutional government and free elections in Central America. Having interest, therefore, in the constitutional progress of Guatemala, the Government of the United States has learned with pleasure of the proclamation of President Estrada Cabrera regarding constitutional guarantees and has confidence, in view of the statements just made to the government by President Cabrera, that he will faithfully carry out the reforms proclaimed.

"The Government of the United States is opposed to revolutionary measures, and firmly believes, in view of President Cabrera's proclamation, there is no excuse for starting a revolutionary measure in Guatemala."

THE FUTURE OF UKRAINE, with its 330,000 square miles of territory and its 40,000,000 population and untouched enormous physical resources, is one of the problems that neither the Allies nor the United States has squarely faced. American governmental influence, like the European, has been cool toward doing anything aiding political disintegration of Russia; but the Ukrainian Commission, representing 1,000,000 Ukrainians living in the United States, has steadily worked for recognition of the new State by the United States, claiming that its people and present rulers are quite ready to have its boundaries settled by a plebiscite or by an impartial American and Allied commission. They are willing to assume 30 per cent of the Russian debt as it existed prior to the Revolution of 1917. As yet, the President and Department of State have not acted favorably on this petition of the Ukrainians in the United States; but Senator King, of Utah, has introduced a bill in Congress which, if enacted, will give to Ukraina the same sort of support that reconstituted Poland, Jugo-Slavia, and Czecho-Slavia have had from the United States.

EDUCATING THE CHILDREN OF HER FALLEN SOLDIERS is the way Western Australia has decided to memorialize the dead who helped defeat Germany. A *Christian Science Monitor* correspondent in Perth says that the plan, approved by the people, had its roots in the decisions of a picked group of educators assembled two years ago. The correspondent says:

"A Soldiers' Children Scholarship Trust includes in its personnel the State Governor, as chairman, the Lieutenant-

Governor, the Chief Justice, the Minister for Education, and representatives of the Returned Soldiers' Association, and the Friendly Union of Soldiers' Wives. The objects of the trust are:

"(a) To arrange for the business, secondary, higher technical, and university education of the children of fallen and incapacitated soldiers by means of free scholarships;

"(b) To arrange for the professional employment of students so educated when desired;

"(c) To arrange for the employment of students educated in business colleges;

"(d) To arrange for apprenticeship to selected trades and businesses where desired.

"At present a total of 126 scholarships is available, the tenures varying from one to five years. One hundred of the scholarships are granted annually, and 27 every three years. The total capital value of the scholarships is nearly £300,000, and the annual tenure value £10,000. Scholarships to the value of over £12,000 have been already allotted, and the number of children under instruction is 120. It is anticipated that the beneficiaries will number between 2,000 and 3,000, and that the scheme will be worked out in about 30 years."

THE RUSSIAN SOCIETY FOR THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, with headquarters in Paris and made up mainly of anti-Bolshevists, has issued the following document, signed by many former members of the Constitutional-Democrat party and by members of the Provisional Government that followed the downfall of the Czar, men like Prince G. Lvoff, L. I. Petrunkevich, Nicholas V. Tchakovsky, and by Catherine Breshkovsky, the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution." These persons say:

"(1) Only States which are based upon the principle of popular rule may become members of the League.

"(2) The representation of the members of the League in all principal organs to be based upon democratic principles.

"(3) War to be definitely excluded from the means of settling international disputes, and all conflicts between States to be decided by an international court or through the organs of the League of Nations.

"(4) The League must realize the idea of general disarmament and be endowed with a real force for the enactment of its decisions.

"(5) The League must seek methods and create required organs for the strengthening of the principles of economic solidarity and co-operation between nations and likewise the rendering of broad economic and financial aid to those countries which have suffered the greatest losses in the World War, for the purpose of their quickest material rehabilitation.

"(6) The League, through its proper organs, must fulfill the aim of the establishment and codification of the rules of international law.

"(7) The League must aid in the international solution of social problems, particularly problems of labor legislation.

"(8) The League must guarantee the protection of the freedom of person and the principal rights of civil liberties in all respects.

"(9) The League must create the guarantee of the inviolability of the rights of national minorities and co-operate in the just realization of the principle of self-determination of nations and the establishment of orderly and free national self-expression.

"(10) The League must follow unswervingly the principle of regarding as null and void all secret treaties and all such which are incompatible with its aims."

ARMENIA'S FRIENDS in the United States, banded together in the Committee for the Independence of Armenia, on March 2, issued the following appeal:

"To Our Fellow-Countrymen:

"The Allied premiers in London have tentatively planned the following partition of Armenian territories:

"They propose to divide Armenia into four unequal parts. Its Mediterranean littoral, its richest portion, has been assigned to France; its central provinces have been annexed to a proposed Kurdish State under British protection. Its northwestern portions have been left under Turkish sovereignty.

"And what remains of it is made into an Armenian Republic, which comprises about one-tenth of Turkish Armenia and parts of Russian Armenia. Proposed Armenia, thus shut off from her littorals on both the Black and Mediterranean seas and robbed of her chief resources, cannot achieve real independence or self-support as a nation.

"It is our duty to make a solemn appeal to the liberal opinion of the world to join us in the demand that the rule of the Turk be brought to an end in Armenia, and that Armenia, from Ararat down to the Sicilian coast, be given unlimited opportunity for autonomous development.

"For over three-quarters of a century Armenia has been the object of our special solicitude. Since 1915 we have given tens of millions of dollars for the relief of her people in the hope that the promises for the independence of Armenia would be fulfilled. We led the Armenians to believe that their case would be whole-heartedly defended by us, and they now look to us to secure full justice.

"Therefore we urge that meetings be held throughout America to protest against the decimation of Armenia, and the churches, civic, commercial, and other bodies and all citizens telegraph the President, their Senators and Congressmen, to the end that this ancient martyr-nation may be liberated and preserved."

On Congress this appeal had no effect. In the period just before the vote that caused a second rejection of the Peace Treaty, when special friends of Egypt, Ireland, China, and other nations were introducing their resolutions insisting on more or less "self-determination" for them as "nationalities," no voice was raised for Armenia. Nor has the resolution "fathered" by Senator King of Utah and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, March 3, ever been reported out. The congressional attitude has been one of "waiting" until it was made clear just what the European powers planned to do in the matter of keeping pledges and repudiating secret treaties, and the State Department has confined itself to letting Europe know that there was little hope of the United States assenting to mandatory control of Turkey or of Armenia.

LATIN-AMERICAN PLANS for a distinct policy, separate from the United States and any implications of the Monroe Doctrine, are hinted at in a communication

planned to be despatched to the States of Central and South America by Salvador in March, the same being the formal decree of the national legislature. It is now said that premature publication in Mexico held up formal sending of the note. It read:

"The executive is hereby authorized to address the chancelleries of the Latin-American countries, through whatever instrumentalities he may deem most suitable, with a view to bringing to their knowledge and consideration the establishment of a court of arbitration to settle international difficulties of any nature arising among the signatory powers, subject to the following conditions:

"1. Each of the signatory powers shall name, through its respective legislative branch, a judicial representative, who shall serve for the period fixed by its constitution. The seat of the court shall be chosen by the governments.

"2. The signatory powers shall submit to the court all questions that might give rise to international complications whenever they cannot be settled by the members involved. In the event of a conflict arising between the signatory powers and another nation not signatory to the court, and no agreement having been reached, the signatory powers shall place all the documents in the case at the disposal of the court, which shall proceed as it deems best toward the settlement of the difficulty.

"If, unfortunately, this friendly settlement should fail, notice thereof shall be given to the signatory powers, so that they make common cause and order the closing of their ports to the trade of the offending country, and should this not prove adequate they shall be bound to render assistance with their land and sea forces. The country benefited shall be obliged to bear the expenses according to its resources and in the discretion of the court.

"3. The court shall aid in the construction of ships among the signatory powers which do not now possess them; these shall be devoted in times of peace to trade purposes and during the war to coastwise defense.

"4. Should civil war break out in a signatory power the court may intervene to bring about a cessation of the horrors whenever it shall deem it necessary, and the other powers shall lend their aid as may be determined.

"5. The court shall devote special attention to the enactment of adequate uniform legislation among the signatory powers and to stimulating the friendliest possible relations.

"6. The executive is hereby authorized to offer the capital of the Republic to the other nations in the event that no other be chosen, for the first meeting, and to pay the necessary expenses.

"7. Immediately after the installation of the Latin-American court, the Central American Court of Justice of Cartago, the International Bureau of Guatemala, and the International Bureau of American Republics (the Pan-American Union), with its seat in Washington, shall cease to function should the court so decide."

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE becomes a most vital phase of post-war business whenever and wherever the nations fight. The histories of the past have paid little attention to this fact, most chroniclers conceiving it to be their duty to tell about the political and military consequences of the combats. What the masses who have

fought and paid taxes and what the controllers of loanable funds have done usually has been deemed of little consequence. But this war has altered the situation. Grave as are the internal difficulties and disputes which the victors and the defeated nations face, they are insignificant compared with the problem of preserving and conserving Europe's credit and making provision for ultimate extinction of her debt. It is not surprising, therefore, that the chambers of commerce of the nations that were associated in defeating Germany have arranged for a world session to be held in Paris in May, and that a world's financial conference, to which forty nations are to be asked to send delegates, has been called to meet in Brussels also during May, and this under the auspices of the League of Nations. The list of nations invited to the Brussels conference is more inclusive than the chambers of commerce list and includes the neutral as well as all the belligerent powers. The plan calls for the fullest and frankest statements by the governments of these countries as to their budgets.

LETTER BOX

AUBURNDALE, MASS., April 6, 1920.

EDITOR ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

DEAR SIR: I write to express the pleasure I have received in the recent numbers of the paper. I hope that you will go on and make this periodical the most dignified and many-sided of all papers devoted to the work of world organization, according to the lines marked out in recent numbers.

I am especially interested in Prof. H. A. Smith's article in the March number. I confess that I have become a convert to the idea that the use of force to bring in world organization is impracticable.

Enclosed find check for \$1.50 to pay for subscription to the *Advocate* for one year (here the writer gives the address of a society in Massachusetts).

HORACE DUTTON.

DENTON, TEXAS.

EDITOR ADVOCATE OF PEACE.

DEAR SIR: The front page of your magazine bears the following words: "Advocate of Peace through Justice." These are ponderous words which few understand. Is the natural man capable of reaching a high standard of justice without help from above? The natural man is greedy, rapacious, and will stop at no obstacle to accumulate his pile unless he is governed by a higher law which is found in the message of Christ. All human schemes with Christ left out are bubbles. If the world were to put on the spirit of the World Teacher and Redeemer, then it would hasten to be just to all—to the foreigner, the individual, the corporation. No tyranny would be possible at home or toward foreign nations. All this is possible through the Gospel, which tells us that we are all brothers and children of one Father.

Would it not be a short cut to domestic and international peace to erect schools the world over in which the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man would be the main study? Would not such schools benefit the world more than the military ones? Can morality and the higher laws be taught in barracks? How many such schools could have been erected with the money spent in the last war, which put this globe on the brink of ruin and put the flower of manhood in the grave?

God gave us reason to govern the world in such a way that it would be a joy for heaven to look upon. In what state do the angels see us now? Are we not a distressing sight to them?

RAYMOND VERNIMONT,
Catholic Priest.

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF MOTHERS AND
PARENT-TEACHER ASSOCIATIONS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1920.

MR. ARTHUR DEERIN CALL.

MY DEAR MR. CALL: I have read the last number of the *Advocate of Peace* with a great deal of interest and warm approval of the attitude of this magazine on the League of Nations and the peace treaty and on compulsory military training.

I wish to congratulate you on such an excellent number of the magazine. I hope that you will use your influence in preventing the passage of the military bills that are now before Congress. I have secured the co-operation of the League of Women Voters and the National Council of Women, representing thirty-one national organizations, who have promised to use their influence against them.

I have also secured their hearty endorsement of and their promise to work for the physical education bill, which has been introduced by the Physical Education Service of the Bureau of Education. If this bill passes it will provide good physical training for all boys and girls.

I heard General Wood say in an address given at Battle Creek, Mich., that the army would take all the boys at eighteen years of age and make them physically fit. I believe that it is not the business of the army to take up educational work which should cover the years before eighteen; that we should not have to make over our boys.

Very truly yours,

(MRS. F.) H. R. SCHOFF,
President.

3418 Baring Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Correspondence with Mexican Youth

Mary N. Chase, secretary for the Promotion of International Amity in Proctor Academy, Andover, N. H., has recently started correspondence with pupils in Friends schools in C. Victoria, Mexico. At the suggestion of Ambassador Y. Bonillas, letters have been sent to thirty-six governors in Mexico regarding such correspondence. The following letter from General José E. Santos, governor of Nuevo Leon, has been received:

MONTERREY, NUEVO LEON, March 17, 1920.

MISS MARY N. CHASE,
Andover, N. H., U. S. A.

RESPECTED MADAM: I received with much pleasure and read with unusual interest your courteous letter of the 8th inst., which by the suggestion of Ambassador Bonillas you addressed to me.

Being advised of the object which your society is promoting, I am pleased to inform you that I am arranging to make public the purposes of the Society for the Promotion of International Amity. In fact, I have already sent your courteous letter to the State Director General of Primary Instruction, since the aim of such a society is of the noblest character, inasmuch as it tends to effect a rapprochement (bringing together) and a good understanding between the people of the United States and Mexico.

Please accept the assurance of my highest regard.

(Signed)

JOSÉ E. SANTOS.

A Committee on Mexican Relations has been formed in Proctor Academy and a Mexican student in Cambridge, Mass., will address the school on Mexico in the near future.

Miss Mary N. Chase, Andover, N. H., will be pleased to answer any inquiries regarding this important movement to promote friendly relations with Mexico, a country that, inasmuch as it is facing an election of a president, is now in a specially tense condition of conflict. To this a peril from civil war by Sonora's secession threatens.